

Fair Tonight and Sunday; Colder Tonight.

The Washington Times

FULL FINANCIAL REPORTS.
FINAL EDITION
New York Market Closing Prices.

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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

Twenty-four Pages.

PRICE ONE CENT.

DISTRICT "REST HAVEN" FOR RICH TAX DODGERS, JOHNSON TELLS HOUSE

Uncle Joe Cannon Declares Government Clerks in Capital Are Suffering From Dry-Rot and Lost Ambitions--Small Homes Declared Overtaxed.

PROPOSED BORLAND AMENDMENT THREATENS REAL ESTATE MEN

Characterizing Washington as "the haven of rest" for the "tax dodger" and bitterly attacking the half-and-half principle, as it relates to the District and Federal governments, Chairman Johnson of the District Committee made a sensational speech in the House today during the consideration of the District appropriation bill.

Mr. Johnson charged that approximately 40,000 small homes in the District are overtaxed and that it was notoriously true that the richer classes in the District are not paying their burden of taxation.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who also participated in the debate, asserted that a majority of the people in the District were poor and that the Government clerks here "lose track of their former homes, lose ambition and finally go into dry rot."

The debate was incidental to the Borland amendment to the District bill, which will turn real estate circles upside down if it becomes a law, and which materially modified the entire system of street improvement in the District.

The amendment, which will probably be adopted this afternoon, provides in brief that all future street improvements shall be paid in part by the abutting property owners and not paid entirely by the District and Federal Governments. Mr. Borland proposed that the owners shall pay approximately 50 per cent of such street improvements and the amendment if finally adopted probably will have a far-reaching effect and depreciate the price of all District real estate.

ACCUSES CLERKS OF "DRY ROT."

Mr. Cannon's reference to the Government clerks was made during his speech in opposition to the amendment, which he asserted would work a hardship upon the small merchants and comparatively poor people.

Congressman Johnson spoke for half an hour in denunciation of the half-and-half rule and in criticism of "the tax-escaping rich."

Rock Creek Park Again.
He asserted that Rock Creek Park had been "unloaded" upon the Government at six times its value.

"A recent investigation showed," continued Mr. Johnson, "that there was but one man in the District who had the courage to admit that he was unimpaired. This man was Gifford Pinchot, and I want to give him credit now for his act."

Rock Creek Park, Mr. Johnson said, was mainly for the use of motorists. Congressman Campbell interrupted to say that he had seen thousands of pedestrians in the park, but Mr. Johnson retorted:

"I don't think I am blind and the interest have not blinded me, either. I cannot back up," answered Mr. Johnson, "but I hear said and nobody refuting it, that the property being considered between the Capitol and the Union Station is being condemned at many times more than the amount at which it has been valued or assessed."

aven for Tax Dodger.
Congressman Johnson made a vigorous attack upon half-and-half principle in the District, declaring that this arrangement between the District and Federal Government had been made when there was a "city" of Washington of only a few thousands square acres.

"It was not contemplated then," he said, "that the lines between Washington and the District would be so close."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Fair tonight and Sunday; much colder tonight.

TEMPERATURES.	
U. S. BUREAU.	APFLECK'S.
9 a. m. 36	8 a. m. 41
10 a. m. 35	9 a. m. 42
11 a. m. 34	10 a. m. 43
12 noon 33	11 a. m. 44
1 p. m. 32	12 noon (in sun) 45
2 p. m. 31	1 p. m. (in sun) 46
3 p. m. 30	2 p. m. (in sun) 47

TIDE TABLE.	
High tides--4:29 a. m. and 4:38 p. m.	
Low tides--10:28 a. m. and 11:32 p. m.	
SUN TABLE.	
Sun rises.....7:16	Sun sets.....5:28

WILSON URGES CLASSMATES TO ATTEND SMOKER

Asks Members of Princeton '79 to Assemble Here on Night Before Inauguration.

EVERY MAN IN CLASS IS EXPECTED TO COME

"Old Grads" Will Greet "Prexy" With Strains of "Old Nassau" as He Enters Hall.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson wants his classmates of Princeton, '79, to assemble here for inauguration. To Secretary Wilder, of the class, he has written that inasmuch as "other plans for the inauguration," meaning the ball and reception, have fallen through, he desires to have every Princetonian of '79--graduate or non-graduate--attend the smoker on the night of March 3.

Secretary Wilder is sounding the call to arms, and expects every one of the 131 members of the class to be here.

"Old Nassau" As Greeting.

Plans for the smoker are being framed along informal lines. President-elect Wilson will be greeted upon his appearance in the hall with the strains of "Old Nassau," said by President Hadley, of Yale, to be the finest college song in the world. Then the "old grads" will have an opportunity to meet "Prexy" Wilson--the college president and friend of every Princetonian. Everything is planned along as simple lines as possible. A Princeton smoker is essentially democratic, and it is the President-elect's wish that this affair be just as though it were at Princeton, N. J., and in honor of him as president of the college.

Mr. Gen. Leonard Wood this afternoon announced his plans for the inaugural parade, of which he is chief marshal. The first grand division, in charge of Maj. Gen. W. W. Wetherpoon, will comprise the United States Cadet Corps and band from West Point, First Battalion of Engineers and band, the Seventeenth Infantry and band, and the provisional regiment of Coast Artillery and band.

Annapolis Cadets To March.

Following these organizations will be seven other divisions of regular army officers and men, including a brigade of Annapolis cadets, a regiment of marine, a regiment of seamen, the First Squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry, from Fort Myer; the Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery, a detachment of the Signal Corps, and an ambulance company. None but regular organizations are included in this division.

The second division of the parade, in charge of Brig. Gen. Albert Mills, will comprise the State militia organizations, governors and their staffs and cadets from several military schools. The list has not been entirely made up because some of the states have not determined today, simultaneously with the placing in operation of the new system of Government disbursements by check.

These forty-five employees will all be in the office of Treasurer Carmel Thompson. In the future subtreasuries will not make any disbursement of Government funds. All disbursements will be made by check drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. Such checks can be cashed at any national bank that is a Government depository, the amount being charged off against the balance on deposit to the credit of the United States.

This is the new system inaugurated by Secretary MacVeagh to save the Government thousands of dollars in operating expenses, and to save pensioners and other beneficiaries the large sums paid annually for certification and handling of vouchers.

At the same time the new system of paying pensions becomes effective.

FORTY-FIVE CLERKS TRANSFERRED HERE

Employees of Subtreasuries Come to Capital With Change in System.

Forty-five clerks from the various subtreasuries scattered in the big cities were formally transferred to Washington today, simultaneously with the placing in operation of the new system of Government disbursements by check.

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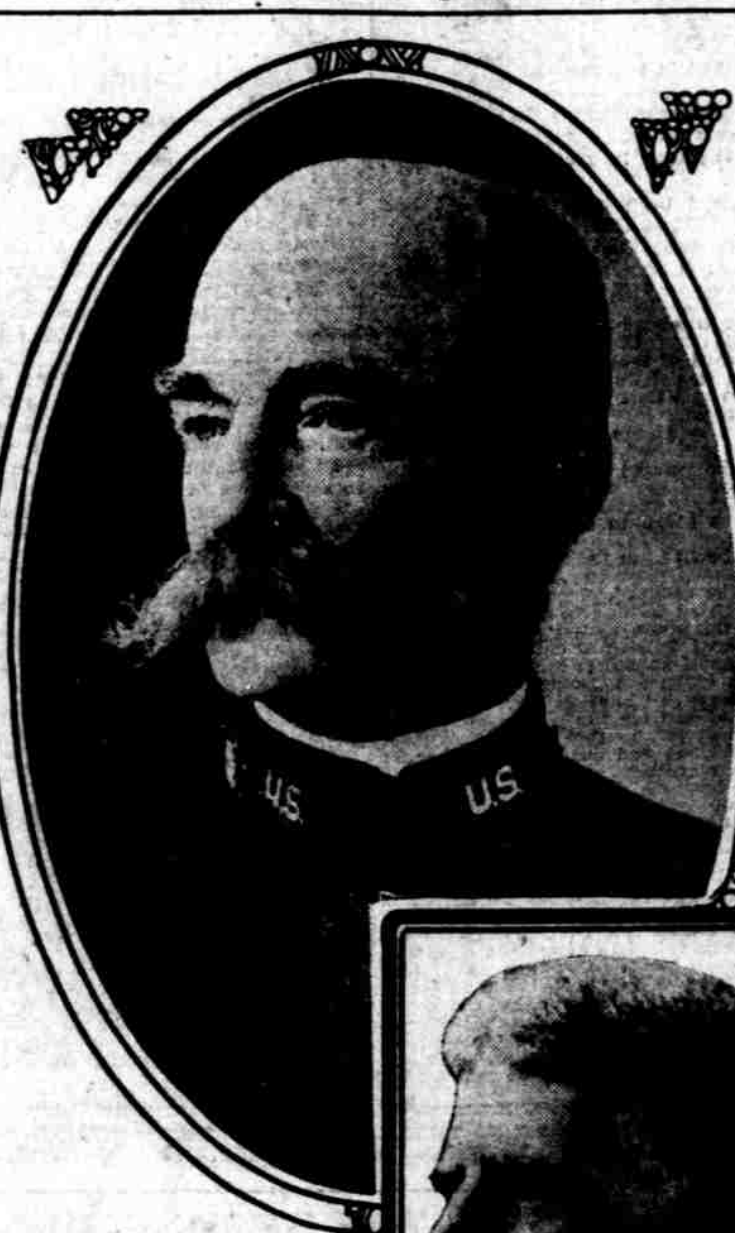
DISTRICT TEACHERS WILL GET BACK PAY

Court of Appeals Decides That Vacation Salary Is Due to Woman.

Following a decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Mildred Dean, 350 teachers of the public schools were paid a total of \$4,100 today on account of back salaries for leave of absence. Payment was suspended from December 1, 1910, to March 3, 1911, following a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury that teachers were not entitled to pay for leave of absence. Appeal was made to the courts which reversed the ruling.

Congress included in the deficiency appropriation bill which passed June 28, 1912, an amount sufficient to cover the payment of the back salaries.

In Charge of Troops in Parade



—Photo by Clinchard.

BRIG. GEN. W. W. WETHERPOON.

LOAN SHARK HEARING AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Holds Conference With Friends and Foes of the Bill.

The merits and demerits of the loan shark bill now before President Taft for his signature were discussed this afternoon in a conference in the White House in which a dozen persons, representing all connected interests were prepared to speak. The conference was called for 12:30 o'clock, but the President was so busy that at 1:30 o'clock the visitors to the Executive Office had not been admitted.

Henry E. Davis, attorney for the pawnbrokers; Emmett L. Adams, John B. Colpoys, L. E. Sterne, and John McDonald, the last three representing the Central Labor Union, were prepared to attack the bill; while the Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., F. L. Siddons, W. H. Baldwin, C. H. Adams, Harry Hollahan, F. L. Elmer, and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, president of the woman's welfare division of the National Civil Federation, were ready to argue in its favor.

The objection made to the bill was that it would be impossible for a small lender to continue doing business in Washington and that men who need funds would be driven to go to Maryland and Virginia money lenders, who operate under more liberal laws.

Henry E. Davis asserted that since rigorous pawn broker legislation had been put into force in New York the number of persons thrown upon charity had increased five fold. It was his opinion that the temptation among pawned property to commit petty thefts and to embezzle small sums would be increased if a source of funds even at high rate of interest were removed.

One provision of the opponents of the bill that 1 per cent a month, the maximum fixed by the legislation in question, would not permit lenders or pawn broker to continue in business. "Merchants are permitted to charge what they please and to make as much profit as possible on goods," said John Colpoys, secretary of the Central Labor Union. "Why should men who sell a dearer thing, money, be restricted in their profits?"

One provision of the bill ought to be sufficient to kill it in the opinion of Henry Davis. "It provides that a money lender convicted of violating the law shall not only forfeit the accrued interest, but must also pay to the borrower 25 per cent of the principal."

The Other Side.

As against these arguments W. H. Baldwin, the Rev. Dr. Van Schaick and others were prepared to show that great misery results from present temptations and to call attention to numerous cases of rank injustice wherein existing law has persons in need have fallen into the clutches of loan sharks and are daily involving themselves in deeper debt.

Jon. E. Exniclos, secretary of the Society for Savings of Washington, was prepared to tell the President the facts regarding the twenty-six associations formed in twenty-one States under the general plan outlined by the National Association for Remedial Loan Legislation. These societies charge about 1 per cent a month. To clinch his point, Mr. Exniclos had been informed that Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh is a stockholder in the Capital First Pawners' Association, of Chicago. This company charges only 1 per cent a month on loans, and has paid dividends of 6 per cent per annum.

ROADS CONFER ON THEIR DISSOLUTION

Southern and Union Pacific Officials Talk Over Plans With Wickersham.

Six officials of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads, including Judge Robert S. Lovett, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Mortimer L. Schiff, of the Union Pacific; Julius Kruttschnitt, Maxwell Everts, and R. L. DeForest, of the Southern Pacific, held a long conference with Attorney General Wickersham and Assistant Attorney General Fowler today in an effort to reach an agreement for the dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court.

No agreement was reached, according to the official statement.

Attorney General Wickersham said that he was not in a position to make any statement regarding the matter.

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ISSUE WARRANT FOR ARREST OF MRS. HENDERSON

Authorities Charge Her With Taking Part in Removing Tree.

ACTION FOLLOWS TRIAL OF HER TWO LABORERS

Judge, From Bench, Criticises Officials for "Holding Up" Society Leader's Case.

A warrant for the arrest of Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of a former United States Senator, prominent society woman and owner of the famous "Henderson Castle," on upper Sixteenth street, charging her with actually participating in the cutting down of the sycamore tree in front of her palatial home on Tuesday night, was issued this afternoon.

The warrant is in the hands of Bicycle Policeman Davis, of the Eighth precinct, and it is expected that it will be served this afternoon.

Prosecution of the society woman was renewed following the charge of Judge Pugh in Police Court today that discrimination in the enforcement of the criminal statutes is the cause of much of the social unrest in this country," declared Judge Pugh.

"Unjust discrimination between rich and poor in the enforcement of the criminal statutes is the cause of much of the social unrest in this country," declared Judge Pugh.

Denying that she had gone to the District Attorney's office for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for the arrest of her laborers, Mrs. Henderson today explained why she cut the tree down. The tree was an eyesore, not from her home particularly, as the house is above the tree, but to all who pass along the street and who are annoyed by the tree which has been cut down anyhow.

"I should have gotten a permit to do so, however," she said, "and I am in the wrong."

Though the court never in its declaration directly mentioned or referred to the District authorities it clearly intimated that it considered discrimination had been shown by the local government in its tardiness regarding the prosecution of Mrs. Henderson for cutting down the tree which she declared obstructed her view of the White House.

"It is my duty to treat both rich and poor alike," said the court to Mrs. Henderson, who appeared as witness in the case against her laborers. "You can't expect me to show any discrimination. The poor need to be protected by the law. The rich are protected by the law and with their wealth can be doubly protected."

Wants More Permits.
Judge Pugh made his declaration in answer to Mrs. Henderson's statement that she wanted permits regarding other trees in front of her palatial home at Sixteenth street and Florida avenue northwest.

"You will very likely get the permits," said the court. "The reluctance with which the parking authorities seem to testify in this case as to whether or not the tree which your men cut down was dead, dying or alive seems to practically corroborate that."

Mrs. Henderson arrived at the court building in her limousine and remained in the witness room until it came time for her to testify. She frankly admitted that she knew she was at fault and that she ordered her men to saw the tree down.

She Atkes the Blame.
"I was doing the District's work by clearing away a lot of debris from the vicinity of my lawn. I had done it often before, and anticipate I will have it to do again. The tree was in a dying condition, and besides, obstructing the view down Sixteenth street, was an eyesore. I realize now that it was not just the proper thing to do to cut it down without a permit. I am willing to accept the consequences."

Assistant Superintendent of Trees and Parks, Lanham, under whose jurisdiction the tree incident comes, seemed averse to testifying as to the condition of the tree.

"Was this tree dead, as the witness declared?" queried the court of Mr. Lanham.

Witness Hesitates.
The witness hesitated and looked askance of Assistant Corporation Counsel Williams.

"Kindly answer my question," said the court.

After another glance at the Government prosecutor Mr. Lanham declared that the tree was not dead in his opinion. He said he hadn't examined it thoroughly. Whether or not the tree was dead, dying, or in perfect health is a question still undecided.

"That question is not the material point anyhow," said the court. "Was this tree cut down without a permit, or did the witness apply for a permit to cut it down?"

The assistant superintendent answered that Mrs. Henderson had never applied among the personal effects of the household is more or less apparent.

Former Envoy Dies.
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Dr. Theodore von Holleben, once German ambassador at Washington, died here today aged seventy-four. He had two terms at Washington 1891-93 and 1897-98.

ENGINEERS TO URGE USE OF GREAT FALLS FOR ELECTRIC POWER

Army Experts Expected to Report Favorably on Plan to Harness Water to Furnish Current for District—Plan Long in Preparation Soon to Be Made Public.

MAGNIFICENT DAM TO BE BUILT UNDER PROJECT LONG CONSIDERED

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

A report from the army engineers in favor of a magnificent development of the Great Falls water power as a Government property and a Washington municipal facility is expected to be completed and filed in the next few weeks.

Detailed information concerning the project which will be set forth has been guarded carefully, but the substance of the plan can be stated:

It looks to construction of one of the greatest dams in the country and the development of a very large power.

The employment of a steam auxiliary to supplement the water in seasons of low flowage.

The development of a power sufficient to light and perhaps to contribute extensively to the operation of the street railways of the Capital.

For more than a century Great Falls has been looked upon as a power of great potential value.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS INTERESTED.

George Washington was deeply interested in it, and various syndicates, dating back to royal charters and colonial grants, have at various epochs planned for its development. But never has so ambitious an undertaking been so seriously put forward, or on such high engineering authority, as the one which will shortly be reported.

More than two years ago Engineer Commissioner Judson, convinced that the District was paying too much for electric lights, and seeking a pry with which to get the bills reduced, bethought him of the Great Falls. If he couldn't harness the falls and set them to work, he could at least converse in a pleasant tone about the possibilities. Perchance the conversation would be overheard by gentlemen who control the lighting business in this town; maybe they would deem it well to moderate their charges, by way of discouraging the development of such a competition.

Judson induced the Hydrographic Bureau of the Geological Survey, to make an investigation of Great Falls, and M. O. Leighton, an accomplished engineer, was put at the task.

CLERK COMMENDED FOR LONG SERVICE

E. F. Schreiner Has Teen in Treasury Department Nearly Half Century.

Nearly a half century in the service of Uncle Sam is being celebrated by Edmund E. Schreiner, of the loan and currency division of the Treasury Department, today. He has been forty-five years in Government harness.

Only two men surpass Mr. Schreiner in number of years of service in the Treasury. Friends were busy congratulating him today on the event, which is almost coincident with the celebration of his sixty-fifth birthday.

Pauline Wayne Is Not to Go to Yale

Pauline Wayne, the White House cow, is to return to the green grass and alfalfa of Wisconsin, instead of being transported to New Haven when President Taft leaves the White House.

The President told Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin today that he regretted that he could not take the famous animal to Yale with him, and the Wisconsin statesman will take Pauline back to her native haunts. As the Tafts will live in a hotel for several months after removing to New Haven the difficulty of having a cow among the personal effects of the household is more or less apparent.

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Modest Plan Reported in 1911.

He reported, in two months, the outline of a plan. That was in January, 1911. This project was modest. It looked to developing the power as a by-product of the water supply system of the city.

To this end, Mr. Leighton proposed that, as a new water supply conduit is needed anyhow, it should be built much larger than the present one, and brought down over the right-of-way which the Government owns, to the Delcarlia reservoirs, at the District.

To Give Electric Current.

This reservoir is at the foot of Little Falls, and twelve miles below the foot of the Great Falls. At this point he would run the necessary amount of water into the reservoir, and the rest would be dropped to tidewater level, 148 feet. On the way down it would be conducted through turbines and the power converted into electric current. Mr. Leighton computed that this (Continued on Fifth Page.)

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.
Senate met at 11:45.
Debate continued on the Works one-term amendment.

Hearing ended on the eight-hour bill for the District.

Senator Brandegee named to read farewell address of Washington February 22.

Privileges and Elections Committee meets.

Electroconvulsion bill is returned to Senate.

Met at 11 o'clock.
Debate on District bill resumed.
The tariff and shipping trust hearings were resumed.

Quickest Route to Miami, Nassau and Havana by two hours Atlantic Coast Line. "N. Y. & Florida Special" 6:30 p. m. 2 other trains daily. Superior roadways. 100 New York ave. n. w.—Adv.